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International Court of Justice

H0662 - 0002

Notice.

Not to be publicized until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

A ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en session publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jener Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

F. Seidl

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2233-PS
cont'd

Frank's Diary, Government meeting of 1941, October - December.

Government Meeting
Saturday, 18 October 1941 in the building
of the county chief at R a d o m .

Pages 18, 19 and 20

At the end of the meeting the Governor General made the following speech to those present:...

... The Government General is a country that knows only difficulties. We came in 1939 to completely destroyed territory, and that, at a time when the greatestwar of all times only began. It is evident, that the tasks which had been given to us till today , could not result in having here a paradise, an island of happiness and peace. We know for certain, however, that by using the best forces, by relentless personal devotion to our work, we have achieved what could be reasonably expected. We now stand at a point at which, spoiled by the result, the departments of the Reich begin to overlook the famous red danger mark, which can be found on each boiler installation. What the Reich demands in spite of all the difficulties of our food situation pointed out to them or for example regarding the putting at her disposal of manoeuvre grounds, come near the red danger mark. I shall reply to these demands some time that our strength is at an end and that we cannot be answerable for further responsibilities to the Fuehrer. Even instructions, directives. threats etc. could not prevent me from saying emphatically "no" to demands, which, even under the stress of war time conditions, are no longer tolerable. I will not permit

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to happen what you Mr. Naumann expressly indicated, that, for example, by putting large spaces as manoeuvre grounds at the disposal of the troops and thus disrupt completely the food situation, which is already utterly insufficient. As far as I can personally do it, I shall not shrink from going to the Fuehrer myself. But I hope, that we shall reach a solution of this question in agreement with the gentlemen of the Wehrmacht and the departments of the Reich.

H0662-0006

Frank's Diary, Government-Meeting of 1941
October-December.

Government Meeting

Monday 20 October 1941 in the building
of the district administration in Cracow.

Page 5

The Governor General states that one of the most important questions is :

1. The increase of pay of the Polish police;
2. disciplinary directives have to be sent to all departments that when checked, all Reich Germans, no matter what rank, have to give information to Polish policemen.

H0662-0007

Frank's Diary, Government Meeting 1941 October-December

Government Meeting

Monday, 20 October 1941 in the office building of the district administration in Cracow.

Page 13,14,15

President Dr.Frauendorfer points to the strong disparity between the standart of living and wages paid by the public administration on the one hand and private business on the other hand. In individual cases these hardships have to be straightened out by an increase of wages.....

Page 14

.....The Social Insurance is working financially with very good results. It is possible to increase the very low pensions of the total old age insurance. It is peculiar that different departments were against the increase in old pensions, giving as reasons that it would bring about an increase of all other allowances. This fear is without foundation in view of the small amount of old age pension.

Up to now the main department "Labor" has arranged for over 400 000 agricultural workers and 100 000 craftsmen, i.e. skilled labor, to go to the Reich. The Reichsminister of Labor has expressly acknowledged that this has been a decisive contribution by the Government General for the economy of the German Reich. As to the complaint that workers have been taken away from the plants, we have to remember that the employment offices of the Government General makes the employment arrangements. There is a huge turnover of men, and this work is incomparably greater since many workers.....

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left their place of employment on account of economic considerations. The consequence is, that many arrangements have to be made before one job is filled with a steady worker. In this direction there are necessities that should have priority before others. The requirements of the Wehrmacht and the organisation Todt play an important role in this respect. It goes without saying that for such purposes we have to deduct some men from a plant.
I am happy to say, that in the course of the last year a change has come about in the question of the Polish worker. Thanks to the efforts of the main economic department and especially through the support of the Governor General this problem has received a generally more tolerable treatment and interpretation. In the Reichsministry of Labor all interested parties have agreed, that those Poles who last year were hired for 9 months, should, in principle be dismissed into the Government General, but that those who have been hired earlier should be granted a furlough of several weeks to the Government General. The solution of this question is only dependent upon the transport possibilities. Out of this measure follows, also from the psychological point of view, a better opportunity of recruiting .....

H0662-0009

Frank's Diary, Government Meetings 1941, October-December

Session of the Government of the Government General
Large Conference Hall, Government Building,
Cracow, 16 December 1941

Page 3, 5, 6, 13

Now I ask the executive "Hauptabteilungsleiter" (Main Division Chief) Naumann to report on general supply conditions in the Government General. Executive Hauptabteilungsleiter Naumann:

Page 5

What does the food supply situation in the Government General look like at present: In my statements at the government meeting on 5 September of this year I declared that the rations of a few important food articles could be increased if the Government General would - in consideration of the heavy committments already existing - not have to carry out deliveries to the Armed Forces and to the Reich. In disregarding the most serious misgivings I re-instituted the previous ration of 1400 gr. of bread pro person of the Non-German normal consumers on 1 October, which I had proposed in the government meeting of 5 September. I am convinced that this measure, in conjunction with some other supply measures, carried out by my main division, has worked considerably to ease the general economic conditions and practically to combat the black market. I can see the result of this actual combat against the black market from a considerable improvement of deliveries of bread grain compared with the previous year. While in the territory of the General Government by the 10 December of the previous year only

H0662 - 0010

no immediate danger in this respect. It may also be expected that the food rations of the Government General can be maintained.

H0662-0011

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol. 1, Entries of 16 Jan. 1942

Page 59 - 66

Reception in the King's Hall of the castle of an Ukrainian Delegation led by the director of the Ukrainian Central Committee, University Professor Wolodymyr Kubijowitsch in presence of the Director of the Department for Bevoelkerungswesen and Fuersorge (population and welfare) Dr. Foehl Dr. Heinrich, Colonel [illegible]sanz and the press chief of the government Gassner.

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Page 63

The Governor General replies as follows:

..... My attitude towards the Ukrainians is known to you, I wish to emphasize that I repeatedly expressed my confidence in the Ukrainian population and I should like to say that I have not been disappointed in this confidence. My attitude will always remain the same. I, too, hope that the increase of the Ukrainian population in the Government General will result in an abundance of possibilities for extending the cooperation of the Ukrainian people.

Page 65 - 66

Afterwards a short discussion takes place in the King's Hall of the castle:

The Governor General desires a larger employment of Ukrainians in the administration of the Government General. In all offices in which Poles are employed, Ukrainians should be used according to their percentage of the population. He asks Professor Kubijowitsch to submit definite proposals.

H0662 - 0013

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS
cont(

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol. I, Entries of 4 April 1942

Page 280, 281, 282

The Governor General orders the following letter to be sent to Landgerichtsrat Taschner:

Please inform Reichsminister Dr.Lammers of my opinion as follows, with my signature certified by you:

I am opposed to the law for the treatment of non German people(Gemeinschaftsfremder) and I request that a date be set within a short time for a meeting o f the leading officials in which it will be possible to set forth the principal legal viewpoints which to day still speak absolutely against the details of this proposal.I shall participate [illegible] in this meeting. In my opinion it is entirely impossible to eliminate the regular courts and to transfer to organs of the police alone such farreaching competences. The intended Spruchstelle (court) with the Reichssicherheitshauptamt cannot take the place of a regular court in the mind of the population.

We live in a time in which unfortunately the sense of justice of our nation is not believed to be as sensitive as it really is. My opinion about this entire problem of eliminating judicial functioning is well known. I shall suggest that, in connection with this law the procedure before the security police authorities will be made subject to a legal regulation in general. Article 19 of the party program proposes a German common law as a goal of our movement. The regular independent judge who makes his decisions on the basis of his national socialistic ideology is indispensable for this German common law.

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This judge is no obstacle to any security measures for the benefit of the Reich and of the German nation, but one of its most important pillars. I believe that the Security Police authorities should be greatly interested lest through eliminating regular judicial proceedure, inferior rank will be attributed to their own proceedings compared with the general acts of the judiciary. There is of course nothing to be said against the basic idea and the necessity of a regulation for the treatment of non-Germans (Gemeinschaftsfremde). It is only necessary that the form of this law takes into consideration the sense of justice of our people. In its present form the proposal contradicts this sense of justice as far as the planned procedure is concerned. Therefore I protest against this draft of the bill in its present form, especially with regard to the Par 1 of the draft of the decree for its execution.
I ask you to make arrangements so that this matter will be settled in due course.

H0662-0015

Frank's Diary, 1942, Vol II, entry of 7 June 1942

page 487

Morning celebration of the Hitler Youth in the State Casino on the occasion of the visit of Reichs Youth Leader Arthur Axmann in Cracow.

After introductory words of Hauptbannfuehrer Foerschle to the participants in the demonstration, among whom is General Catlos as a guest of honor, the Governor General takes the floor with the following address:

pages 489-490

We did not come to this country as tyrants. Our intentions are not of the terroristic or suppressive kind. Besides the interests of the greater German territory we also guard the rights of the Poles or Ukrainians in this territory. We did not deprive the Poles and Ukrainians of their churches, nor of their schools and education. The German does not want to denationalize by force: our nation is large enough and we know that one has to be born into our community and that it is a distinction to belong to it. That is why our work can stand the test before the world.

H0662-0016

Frank's Diary 1942 Vol.II, page 526-529, entry of 19 June 1942

In the King's Hall in the castle at Cracow the Governor General received the President of the Polish Central Committee Count Adam Ronikier, the counsellors Stanislaus Wachowiak, Janusch Machnicki, Dr. Heinrich Wolter, Waclaw Kryczanowski and Ludwig Piotrowicz. Present are a.o. the Under Secretaries Dr. Buehler, Dr. Boepple, SS Oberfuehrer Dr. Schoengarth, Press Chief Dr. Gassner, Chief of the Department for Population and Welfare Dr. Fochl.

The Governor General addresses himself to the members of the Polish Central Committee as follows: I wish to use a very definite occasion to say a few words to the gentlemen of the Polish Central Committee. A few days ago I received a report that 750 000 workers from the Government General placed themselves at our disposal for work in the German Reich, I consider this a fine, loyal conduct of the population. In view of the importance of labour carries for the Reich, for the whole economy and for victory, this also signifies a support of the European common interests of such magnitude that I am induced to thank you, gentlemen, also. In view of your great support of this large task of shipping workers to the Reich you will show understanding if I approach you again with the request, to help me that, at least, another 150 000 workers go to the Reich.

At this occasion we can for once discuss your wishes and what moves your heart. The fate of those entrusted to you, is often hard and deplorable, but the

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fate of all nations is deplorable. I may remind you that only the bravery and the heroic courage of our German armies have succeeded in saving this country also from the bolshevistic hordes. But I want to assure you, gentlemen, that after you have shown such a fine, loyal spirit we wish to help you as much as it is possible.

H0662 - 0018

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol. II, p. 609, 610, 611
Entry of July 15, 1942

Page 609

Conference with Lt. General Schindler.

Page 610 - 611

Lt. General Schindler expresses his opposition to arresting laborers and to removing them to the Reich. The confidence of the working class would be destroyed by such an action and the local armament industry would be unfavorably affected. Contrary to the actual condition, Berlin was still of the opinion, that an abundance of skilled workers is still existing in the Government General. This is true to a certain degree, because a large part (maybe 50%) of the skilled workers could not be produced. These workers prefer to operate in the black market. If one succeeded in putting the black market out of action by securing the whole harvest, it would perhaps be possible to figure on securing these skilled laborers. Approximately 800.000 workers were lacking in the Reich.

The Governor General replies to this by stating, that a state of emergency for the harvest was going to be ordered on August 1 by the Government General; the goal of this decree is the securing of all food stuffs by the German administration. It should result in a sharp reduction of the black market.

H0662 - 0019

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol. II, Entry _ of July 15, 1942

Page 612, 613, 614, 616

Page 612

The Governor General receives in the King's hall, in the presence of Under Secretary Dr. Boepple and of Ministerial dirigent Dr. Emmerich, Direktor General Dipl. Ing. Kuchinka (Witkowitz), Direktor General Hemmelberger (Poldi foundry), Direktor General Dr. Frhr. v. Ringhoffer (Tatra), Direktor Hofmann (Stara chowice and Ostrowiec), Direktor Dr. Richter (Stalowa-Wola), Dr. Zimmermann and Diplomkaufmann Fischer.

H0662-0020

The Governor General shows vivid interest for the manufacturing of farm machinery in the Government General.

The most important problem was to build up the communication net work in order to facilitate the transport of raw material into the Government General. The ore of Lysa-Gora is unsuited for mining. The main asset of the Government General is its favorable location. The Fuehrer thinks of Government General primarily as a permanent institution and as a necessary chain between the economic structure of Greater Germany and the huge eastern space. All plans for industrialization will be supported strongly by him in his capacity as Governor General, and by all government agencies. The Government General would have to find its own legal form of economy after the end of the war, it could not always remain an appendix. Its own prices, which were above the prices of the Reich on account of various reasons, could be balanced within large concerns. One could not figure on sources of raw materials, but the location of the Government General and its manpower offered unlimited possibilities.

H0662 - 0021

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol.II, Page 602, Entry of July 17,1942

Conference with Dr. Watzke.

President Dr. Watzke hands the manuscript of the geography of the Government General for his inspection. The Governor General states his willingness to have an introduction prepared for the book.

President Dr. Watzke reports, that it would be possible to procure in Paris the major part of Chopin's posthumous works for the state library in Cracow. The Governor General approves of the purchase of the posthumous works of Chopin by the administration of the Government General.

President Dr. Watzke presents to the Governor General a volume containing a variety of new purchases of the state library at Cracow and the newest editions of various Polish periodicals.

H0662-0022

Frank's Diary 1942, Volume III, Entries of 1 August 1942, Pages 761, 764, 765, 767, 769.

Page 761

State ceremony in the former State Assembly Building in Lemberg.

The State Ceremony commences with the Rienzi Overture by Richard Wagner, played by the Garrison Music Band Cracow under the direction of Staff Music Master Gerlach.
After words of introduction by Governor Dr. Wächter, the Governor General says in his address as follows:.....

Page 764

The population of this area have conducted themselves loyally. I have to acknowledge one fact especially, namely, that the first call for registration of workers for the Reich in the District of Galicia has been splendidly followed by the population. In this district alone, it was achieved to enlist almost 200,000 workers for the German Reich, who now have been placed into the most important places of production.....

H0662 - 0023

Page 767.

I have therewith kept my promises which I gave, one year ago, in my proclamation to the population of this territory. Further developments of a useful nature can therefor arise through loyal co-operation of the population, with the German authorities. The German administration in this area is willing and has also been given order, to treat the population in a helpful way. It will protect the loyal population of this area with the same decisive and basical

H0662 - 0024

firmness, with which it will suppress any attempt of resistance against the order established by the Greater German Reich. For this purpose I have issued an additional decree concerning the duties of the German administration in Galicia for the protection of the individual farmer in the field of food and agriculture. This decree shows also the good will of the German administration to combine the Protection of the farmer's place of production with the total utilizaton of the harvest this year, especially here in the district of Galicia.

H0662 - 0025

Frank's Diary 1942, Volume III, Entries of 1 August 1942
pages 773, 775, 776, 77

Page 773.

The Governor General receives an Ukrainian Delegation in the repraesentation-rooms of the former State Assembly Building.

Page 775.

The Governor General answers in the following words:

H0662 - 0026

We have restored your cultural institutions as far as war conditions so allow. Your religious needs, your needs in the fields of schooling and education have been considered. We even started re-instating the scientific institutions to make it possible, that gradually and systematically the development of your autonomy under German leadership is being secured. Whatever I can do shall be done, in order to reach this goal.

H0662 - 0027

Frank's Diary 1942, Volume II, Entries of 1 August 1942

pages 778, 779, 780.

Reception of a Polish Delegation by the Governor General.

The Governor General answers in the following words:

H0662 - 0028

I hope, that the new harvest will enable us to help also the Polish Relief Committees. Whatever can be done by us, will be done, in order to reduce the suffering. It is also in our interest, that the Polish population enjoy working and co-operate. We don't want to exterminate or destroy anybody. . .

H0662-0029

Frank's Diary 1942, Volume III, Entries of 1 August 1942
pages 918, 919, 920, 924, 925, 926.

Page 918.

The Governor General drives with Gauleiter Sauckel to a conference in the building of the Labor Division, 2 Zipsergasse. At the beginning of the conference the Governor General makes the following speech:

Dear Partycomrade Sauckel, Gentlemen:

.....

Page 919.

I also like to take this opportunity to declare to you, our willingness to co-operate Partycomrade Sauckel, in that we will do everything humanly possible. But I should like to add one request. The treatment of Polish workers in the Reich is still subject to certain defaming restrictions.

H0662 - 0030

I can assure you, Partycomrade Sauckel, that it would mean a tremendous help be the recruiting of workers, if at least part of these defaming restrictions against the Poles in the Reich could be abolished. I believe, possibilities exist in this respect.

H0662 - 0031

Frank's Diary 1942, Volume III, Entries of 18 August 1942 pages 927 and 928.

Conference with the Chief of Division Naumann in presence of Under-Secretary Dr. Boepple.

Chief of Division Naumann presents to the Governor General an answer from Division Food and Agriculture answering a letter from Under-Secretary Backe in which the delivery of 500,000 tons of cereals is being demanded for the Reich. The delivery of such a contingent which reaches the total quantity of the year 1941, would be impossible for the Government General. He was going to have a conference with Under-Secretary Backe in Berlin the following day during which he was going - as decided on 26 June 1942 - to recommend delivery of 105,000 tons, plus additional 50,000 considered the ideal delivery beyond the quantity of 850,000 tons estimated by the Government General as the available total.

The Governor General agrees with this . . . .

He instructs Chief of Division Naumann, to point out the difficult situation of the Government General: the constant drain of workers, establishment of new industrial plants, stationing of new troop units, and completion of hospitals. The Government General has to take care of all these people. With the best of intentions, the responsibility for a larger delivery can not be assumed.

H0662-0032

Frank's Diary 1942, Volume III, Entries of 27. August 1942 pages 960, 961, 962.

Conference with Undersecretary Dr. Bühler.

The Governor General receives his deputy Undersecretary Dr. Bühler and discusses with him general and special government - business, which came up during the absence of the Undersecretary. In summing up, the Governor General states that the moment is approaching in which a solution has to be found in a stateconstructive sense to the question of the relationship Reich-Government General. Especially the request of transferring the rail-roads, the post, and the construction business from the jurisdiction of the government to the jurisdiction of the Reich, point out in connectic with many other measures, that the Reich is finding it more necessary to exercise close government functions in this country.

H0662-0033

The Governor General then states that in view of his personal position in the Reich and the completely changed events during the last weeks, he informed Reichminister Dr. Lammers in a letter, that he also wanted to resign from his position as Governor General, unless the explicit confidence of the Fuehrer would be especially confirmed to him. It would be necessary in any case, that a discussion between the Fuehrer and the Governor General should take place. Otherwise it would not be possible to continue working under these conditions, because a continuation of the personal campaign against the Governor General would lead to a far-reaching undermining of the authority of the government in the Government General, not to mention the many innocent officials and employees of the Government General who would suffer under these tensions as far as progress in their jobs is concerned. Such tension would even make itself increasingly felt in the entire relationship between Reich - and Government General, and which - if it could not be solved on friendly terms - would best be solved by the resignation of the Governor General.- The answer of the Reichminister Dr. Lammers resp. of the Fuehrer has not arrived yet.

H0662 – 0034

Development since 1 September 1942

As I have stated in my final considerations to the development of the last quarter year, I had on the 24 August 1942 offered my resignation as Governor General to the Fuehrer. Through Reichsminister Lammers I was informed 31 August 1942, that the Fuehrer would not accept my resignation. The reasons were to be made known to me in a discussion with Reichsminister Lammers. These reasons as I learned from various sources in the meantime, were generally quoted as: Consideration of foreign policy. The non-acceptance of my resignation as Governor General I consider not as a favor, nor as a possible symptom of a change of attitude of the Fuehrer toward me, but rather as a special measure dictated by condideration of political purposes, which holds me in a position, about which torrents rage, and also perhaps, to conceal outwardly the serious tension, which arose through the latest events.

Upon my return from Munich on 16 September, I again took over the immediate direction of the office of Governor General, recognising immediately, through documents which had arrived in my absence and events which I experienced after the re-acceptance of my duty, that the concentric attack against my personal activity in the third Reich is continued in full force and with all available means. Not only occured the transition of the functions of my representatives in the Reichsrechtsamt, the NSRB and in the Academy for German laws under the most dishonorable circumstances, and hateful conditions for the persons hit by this measure, but beyond this, through a systematically stirred up cruel and inciting propaganda against my person and work, the situation was kept electrically overcharged, with the obvious intention, to maintain the appearance of this artificially created situation and to let my activity in this respect appear

H0662 - 0035

as dangerous as possible to officials and the population of the Government General and also at home. Added to this were constantly dealt out little pinpricks, which critically interfering with the smallest detail showed themselves usually in the form of teletype messages and letters of the Reichsminister and the Chief of the Reich Chancellory and which permanently attempt, to cut in on the jurisdiction of the Governor General and to cut out whole administrative branches of the Government General. It is more than obvious, that it is intended to limit the authority of the Governor General through such measures, which extend to all spheres of celebration of ceremonies, the setting of new lower salaries of officials and employees in the Government General etc.

Only the fact, that the war situation has taken a tremendous turn for the worse and that the position of the German troops, especially on the Eastern front has become extraordinarily difficult, makes me bear this silently and fulfil my duty as far as the development of these circumstances permit. Though I am newly attacked for this, the force of my conscience will not be touched and it urges upon me the holy doctrine, to remain on the barricades of a specific personal deployment of duty in the service of the Reich and our people rather than in the light of the stubborn continued policy in the least important position in the Reich to cause difficulties at this tragic moment to Adolf Hitler or in any event to the fighting troops by a resignation, which would have the most farreaching political repercussions. I would like to state emphatically, that no other viewpoint could induce me to further remain here, but only consideration of the necessity of preserving a careful attitude with respect to foreign politics has kept me from taking the most drastic steps.

H0662 - 0036

In the light of the foregoing these steps however are only postponed. It is certain, that at the next opportunity that offers itself to this cligue I will be overthrown and eliminated. Neither myself nor any other knowing about the circumstances have any doubts about that. One thing is clear: I concede not a point to them in my opinion, that the at present by the Fuehrer adapted course of violence, the total elimination of the security of law and the regime with the aid of concentration camps and the despotism of the police constitutes one of the gravest dangers that has ever arisen to the Fuehrer as well as to his Reich. It is again the same picture, as we have seen it in 1914-18, only the other wayaround: While the front fights heroically, the development of the inner political situation at home is being forced in a direction, which might well be of decisive influence in the destiny of the autcome of the war and which separates the people from its government. With this opinion prevailing amongst the Fuehrerkorps of the present Reich I could not convince the Fuehrer of my opinion, and I must be content with the destiny of the prophet, who sees evil foreboding, but cannot change it at the present moment. Above all prophecy there is the sense of duty which compels me to remain in a position, where the fate of hard times had placed me and to continue my service even under the most terrible circumstances. It is therefore not personal reasons, not ambition nor lust for titles nor "Postenkleberei" hanging on to ones job, but rather the feeling of a captain, who under the most trying circumstances tries to bring his ship safely ashore, that hold me to my place.

Individually the development of relations between the Governor General and personalities within his jurisdiction who are in total accord with the SS Reichleadership takes on ominous proportions. This dissension is outwardly clearly visible and is considered by the foreign element of the population in this country as a dangerous weakening of the position of German unity. Since however the fight against me personally

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was led in every respect without consideration of the fact, as to wether the territories of the greater German Reich under my jurisdiction, would suffer by it practically, economically, politically, socially and also in measures of security, my opponents will remain unable to understand. In their blind hatred and their intention to get rid of me at any cost they see only their own clique-interests. Of course signs of cracking already appear in this power block of my enemies and the time will come, when I will be able to ascertain, that even under the trying circumstances of my inner political fight, powerful personalities of the opposing side even within this country will profess themselves to be on my side. The internal dissension alone in the circle of my territorial opponents here is a point of solace to me and shows perhaps the line of direction, in which the German people will find redemption from this ill development of National Socialism, which in its orignial concept of purity was thought to be the greatest fortune of the German people and must be reestablished in this purity.

The harvest in this land turned out to be exceptionally good and the possibility exists to deliver the quota of [illegible] 500.000 tons of cereals [illegible] to the Reich, which had been imposed upon the country in excess of its capacity for reasons of personal hatred against me. It will be one of the greatest triumphs of my constructive work in this region, should the fulfilment ,of this stipulation be achieved, still all these demands are only made to find another argument against me in case of non-compliance. In general the economic situation corresponds to the over all European situation. So far the population is still quiet and docile, which in the main is attributable to the fact that I am still Governor General. For the foreign population I still represent a Germany, which for its own profit sees a better guarantee in peaceful, cultural and charitable practices of administration

H0662 - 0038

than in the continuous use of hard and brutal force.

H0662 - 0039

It is impossible to foretell what times will bring about but it is obvious what they have produced. The Germany of Adolf Hitler has entered the most difficult period of its existence. It is necessary for us to be sentinels for ourselves and for the Reich. Thus taking the long view I am willing to continue my work.

I have given instructions to include to-day's memorandum as a special note into my diary and to start a new volume beginning with the 1 September 1942. It stands to reason that I must separate this new chapter of the Government General from my earlier activities in this country, with regard to the contents, the objectives,and the aims.

(signed) Dr. Frank

H0662 - 0040

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol. IV, Entry of 26.Oct. 1942

Page 1128

Ceremony in the Royal Hall of Cracow castle.

The ceremony which took the form of a governmental session was opened with the playing of the overture to the opera "Agrippina" by a chamber orchestra of the state theatre orchestra under the direction of Antolitsch. The following persons were present: Under secretaries Dr. Buehler, and Dr. Boepple, the members of the government and chiefs of departments, Governor Dr. Waechter, Governor Dr. Kundt, the three liaison officers, Hauptabschnittsleiter Stahl, and other invited guests.

The Governor General addressed the gathering in the following words: The special delegate for securing the works of art has, since 1939, found many art treasures and safeguarded them. The Poles had hidden them in places which were unsuitable for the storage of such sensitive works. His intervention saved them from certain destruction. Among them are pieces which belong to the most important achievements of German art in the east such as the works of Veit Stoss, Hans von Kulmbach and others. The works of art have been carefully restored and cleaned and thus about 90% of all works of art in the former Polish territory within the district of the Government General is safe. These works of art are without exception property of the Government General.

H0662 - 0041

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol.IV, Entries of 21. November 1942

Pages 1221 - 1232

Discussion of Police matters.

Participants in this discussion:

The Governor General
Under-Secretary of State Dr. Buehler a.o.

Page 1223.

The Governor General asks SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Schoengarth, to state the number of Poles arrested and the reasons for their arrest.

. . . Under-Secretary of State Dr. Buehler pointed out that complaints over the execution of hostages were arising everywhere. This gave occasion to SS-Oberfuehrer Schoengarth to take up the question of the struggle against the resistance-movement in general. The security-police had found it necessary, to take measures of reprisal in several instances. These sharp measures had the desired effect, as could be noticed from the general attitude. Such acts of sabotage, as had occurred lately

H0662 – 0042

especially near Warsaw, on the incoming railway tracks, can only be dealt with severaly and under no circumstances must the reins be loosened.

The Governor General does not oppose measures necessary for the maintenance of State-security, but insists that absolutely senseless measures of brutality must be avoided. He could readily understand, that the security-police on the whole would mistrust the Poles, but on the other hand it must never be forgotten when taking such measures, that numerous Poles - like for example the 120 000 Polish railroad workers - are working for the interests of Germany.

Under-Secretary of State Krueger did not take part in the further discussion.

H0662 - 0043

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol.IV, Entries of 24. Nov. 1942

Pages 1245 - 1246

Conference with the Under-Secretaries of State Dr. Buehler and Dr. Boepple.

Under-Secretary of State Dr. Buehler made a report to the Governor General on the entirely insufficient coal-supply for the Nitrogen-Plant Woscice. Because of this coal-shortage, two thirds of this plant have been closed down, which naturally means diminished production of fertilizer for the farmland and thus effects the vital production very unfavorably.

The Governor-General takes this case as an occasion, to communicate the following to the two Under-Secretaries of State:

In view of the development of the situation during the last few weeks, I have repeatedly offered my resignation to the Fuehrer. Today a teletype-message has arrived, in which Reich-Minister Dr. Lammers informs me, that on 22. November he presented my letter of resignation to the Fuehrer, but the Fuehrer would not accept it. These repeated refusals to accept my resignation are to me a renewed proof of confidence and hence I am fully determined, to maintain the authority of the Governor-General under all circumstances and will make unlimited use of the power entrusted to me. For example I shall most energetically see to it that the Szepessy case will be cleared up and have also informed Under-Secretary of State Krueger accordingly.

H0662 - 0044

Frank's Diary 1942, Vol. IV, Entries of

14 December 1942

Pages 1303, 1337, 1338, 1339

Page 1303

Conference (Arbeitstagung) of the Political Leaders of the Province (Arbeitsbereich) Government General of the NSDAP.

After the session had been opened by the Governor General Reichsleiter Dr. Frank, Chief-Section-Leader Stahl gave a report on the activity of the Political Leaders of the province for the year 1942.

Then the Governor General Reichsleiter Dr. Frank began to speak. He declares: .....

Page 1337

The Government General too is now in its fourth year. I myself have had to make a weighty decision during the past year. For in a great apotheotic form I have given expression to my avowal to the things which are lawful. You would not be my co-workers and comrades, if I did wish not to say a few words about that to you. I have, as you know, come into the movement as a man of law. My conceptions are clear. I consider and always have considered it necessary, that, what is called an independent judge, should not be removed. Nobody is to be sentenced, who has not been heard; he must be given the possibility, to defend himself. Also nobody at all is to be arrested or in any way harmed, except in the legal way. That is my standpoint, and from this standpoint we have waged the struggle of the Movement. With this argument I have directly and indirectly defended thousands of party-comrades in the struggle of the Movement.

As attorney I have passed through all the courts of the German Republic and through all the large Superior Provincial-Court-Districts and therefore carry an inner obligation. After seriously investigating the situation in 1929, I gave the Fuehrer the possibility, to take the famous oath of Legality (Legalitaetseid). I founded the federation of all those whose job it is to preserve the Law (Rechtswahrerbund). After all this, it is apparent, that I consider this viewpoint of mine as the right one. Well, this is my opinion, and I will not let anybody take it from me. It runs through the German history and belongs to the German character. It is my personal opinion, when I say: I do not consider it right, to depart from these basic principles of law, - I do not consider it right, that the possibility is given, to arrest a German and keep him under arrest etc. without a warrant. I have given expression to this opinion and knew, that the consequences would be those, which then actually did ensue. I have thereby drawn a conclusion, which was necessary , and it has really been accepted, Naturally I realize, that this expression of my opinion will meet with the utmost opposition on the part of those who say, that it is absolutely not so, but who contend that the maintenance of concentration camps etc. is an indispensable necessity. This latter opinion has won out, and I, as a well disciplined Party-Member, keep silent. I only hope, that some day the Fuehrer will, after all, re-establish point 19 of our party-program and honorably restore it. However, I am seriously concerned: I don't wish that our movement should appear as an instrument of force. We are an organization based on the will of the people, and the will of the people wants law, justice and a judge.

H0662 - 0045

Frank's Diary, Sessions of the Governmental Main Division Chiefs (Regierungs-Hauptabteilungsleiter) 1942-

Attendance-list

7. Session of Main Division Chiefs

on 22 June 1942.

Under-Secretary of State Dr. Buehler

Under-Secretary of State Krueger

Page 9,10.

President Dr. Frauenhofer is of the opinion, that the shifting about of the Jews, which form a considerable contingent of the entire population, would have deep-reaching effects upon all sectors of public life. As far as labor was concerned, the country had been pretty well skimmed. Around 100.000 skilled laborers are employed in the armament-industry, 800.000 are in the Reich, another 100.000 are employed by the Military Commander of the Government General in his offices. Hence, he, President Dr. Frauenhofer, had to depend at present entirely on the Jewish manpower, an opinion which is also shared by the inspector of armament of the Government General, General Schindler. This (the Jewish manpower) cannot be replaced because of the shortage of skilled Polish laborers.

The Jews are however not to escape the program carried out by the SS, but they are to remain in their capacity as laborers for the duration of the war.

He was not interested in robbing economy or industry of skilled Jewish workers. This could be very clearly seen by the agreement made with General Schindler regarding the release of Jews for the armament-industry, and he was able to meet his requirements to the fullest extent. Thousands of Jewish male and female workers, which are located in camps in the vicinity of the armament-plants,

H0662 - 0046

H0662-0047

are at disposal for this purpose, and are looked after, maintained and if necessary, clothed by the SS. The Reichsfuehrer SS as well as Reich-Minister Speer and the Commissioner for procurement of labor (Arbeitseinsatz), Gauleiter Sauckel, greatly stressed the importance of utilizing all able-bodied Jews.

H0662 - 0048

Frank's Diary, Government-Chief-Section-Leader, Sessions 1942

Session of Main Division Chiefs in the Banquet-Hall of the Castle 8 December 1942:

Page 7

The Governor General instructed President Naumann, to withhold deliveries to the Reich until the general situation could be sized up thoroughly. The entire responsibility for the territory of the Government General rested upon him, and he was not willing, to endanger the situation in the East by giving his consent to forcible seizure of grain by the Reich which would be absolutely contrary to the realist-political situation. He considered it as absolutely impossible to exclude 2 million Poles from maintenance by the Reich. He was still awaiting a final report from President Naumann on the still outstanding results of the seizure.

H0662-0049

Frank's Diary, Sessions of Governmental Main-Division-Chiefs 1942

Government Session

in the Large Conference-Room of the Government-Building on 9 December 1942 .

Pages 26,27,29

.....The Reich has been so magnanimous as to let us pay the quota of the relief-fund for the dependants of these people out of our public-treasury. The treatment of Poles in the Reich does not in any way come up to what we, on behalf of the Reich, have promised them. Party-comrade Sauckel, who is really an outstanding and open-minded man in his field, has firmly assured me on the occasion of his last visit in Cracow, that the scandal of continued mistreatment of Poles in the Reich would be discontinued. It can not be tolerated, that the recruitment-possibilities which still exist in the country, should permanently be encumbered by putting Poles on the same level with Jews. This is also contradictory to our racial principles and therefore is not to be accepted.

Page 29

....They have already informed us in their reports, that the methods used in the procurement of labor are partly to be condemned. It is impossible to get satisfactory results with such methods. The surrounding of moving-picture-theaters and packing the men into closed cars are not events to strengthen the authority of our Reich. The talk about being violently brutal has soon been heard enough. That is a central formulation, given us by the Reich, but the impossibility of which is realized, when one thinks of our district-leaders with perhaps 30 gendarmes and 10 men of the special service(Sonderdienst) for a territory of 3 000 qkm. He must look for a sensible basis, in order to get along with his population.

H0662-0050

Frank's Diary, Sessions of Governmental Main Division Chiefs 1942

G o v e r n m e n t-S e s s i o n
in the Large Conference Room of the Government Building on 9 December 1942.

Pages 3 - 18

Governor General Reich-Minister Dr. Frank:

....You will best recognize the history of the Government General in a threefold process of development. In this connection I would like to impress upon you today a few basicmental attitudes. The first step in the development was, that, after the close of the war- like events in former Poland, the Administrative Chief of the Military Commander for the East - as you know this was Colonel General von Rundstedt, to whom I was detailed as Administrative-Chief (Oberverwaltungschef), - was by the Fuehrer,- the entire Polish territory occupied by German troops.....A general administrative apparatus did not exist in any form, because the technical conditions necessary for building up such apparatus were still lacking. The war alone. with its consequences for land and people had destroyed transport-connectionsas well as postal service,similarly houses, streets, bridges and much else. The first six weeks of our labor here could hardly be called reconstruction,but were at best a swimming around in the midst of the common daily necessaties. The work here had been completely atomized. Often one C.d.Z. (Chief of Civil Administration) knew nothing about the other; he had scarcely anyone to fall back on. Each city, each county, each district that had even vague boundaries, had to depend on itself. That was really the wild period of the East,.of which nobody can readily prove what went on and what work was done. You all remember that time. One beheld a typical picture of war; everywhere on all the roads refugees wondered about idly, - starvation was everywhere, and there was the threat of epidemics and other catastrophes.

H0662-0051

This period had to be brought to an end quickly, for nothing could come out of it for Germany; the conduct of war would have only been hindered by it. Nevertheless this period was typical for the first zone of development of the taking over by an administration in any territory which had been newly taken over under the severest terms of arms after heaviest battles.

The second period of the development of the Government General began on 26 October 1939 with the appointment of a Governor General for the Polish occupied territories. Only then, that is after the withdrawal of the military administration - and that is characteristic- did the civil sector for the first time occupy a leading position in this space. The military element was completely withdrawn from the administration. The territories were handed over. The separate functions of administrating, issuing orders, directing, putting in order, organizing were passed on to me....

However, this second period of the Governor General for the occupied Polish territories also lasted only a certain time, namely only until July 1940. But then already, in that period, the borders were outlined for the territory which later made up the Government General. After the separation of the territories which became parts of Reich-district Danzig-West-Prussia, Reich-district Wharteland, East-Prussia and Silesia, the Government General became a conception which, however, at that time we could not yet use; for the land was designated as occupied Polish territories. The State signed under the designation of "The Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories". The structure was directed by the office of the Governor General.

However there existed then already Chiefs of districts, also the individual central offices, and county- and city-chiefs (Hauptmaenner) made also their appearance.

H0662-0052

This second period served to lay the foundations for that which was now to be somewhat lasting. During these months between October 1939 - 7 November 1939 I made my entry into the Castle at Cracow, - until June 1940 all those fundamental orders for the establishment of all levels of administration were issued.....

Page 8

... We had to pass through all this. I still remember my terribly difficult negotiations with the Führer in December 19 when I simply declared: it cannot be done thus. As the greatest man of our times, the Führer, then as always, was immediately, full of understanding. And then came what I called the new plan.
It was recognized, that such a territory with an area of almost 100 000 square kilometers could not be left to itself. Evidently at that time there was no talk of the danger of the Soviet Union, and so our Eastern border could be considered as fairly safe and peaceful. And so it was possible, to carry out an administrative and stabilisation-program for economy also. At that time I pointed out to the Führer, that in the interests of the conduct of war and especially because of the urgin from the Reich, to have manpower from this sector at their disposal, that, faced with the necessity of putting some order in this matter of confiscations, in this hauling away of industrial installations, a well regulated economy would be to the advantage of the Reich. It was an extremely difficult problem - one marvels at it today, - to outwardly at least bring about this change. If one thinks of it to ay, - and like lightning I switch over now to the present status of the Government General, - then this is a change of absolutely the least importance compared with the central-position of the connection between the Reich and the East, the development of which, in such monumental contrast,

H0662-0053

in the time of a few years, is absolutely inconceivable.....

....In June 1940 I then decided to take up the matter of the final form of the Government General in intensive discussions with the Fuehrer in Berlin. Only since June 1940, that is since the Fuehrer agreed, that this territory should no longer be called the occupied Polish territory, but was to have the proper name of Government General, have we legally and conceptively established the Government General I had this conception in mind as a neutral designation, which excluded all memories of conditions which formerly existed in this territory. Now we could talk of this land as the Government General without having to consider whether Poles, Ukrainians, Jews, Russians or other people live here. This concept was a very good simplification of the general legal diction. It also makes allowance for the characteristic differentiation between the incorporated Eastern territories, the Protectorate and the truly newly occupied Northern and Western territories. With the introduction of the concept "Government General" not only a conceptive function had taken place; for now this territory was recognized as unique in its form, as independent and autark in its development.....

Page 12

....The Government General, as it has proved itself until now and especially during this last year, is the embodiment of high quality production. Neither envy nor ill will, neither personal nor material persecution complexes can alter this fact. As things stand to-day, the Government General is the firmest stronghold of order in the East. To-day it is the strongest connective link between the front and the homeland. Four fifth of all the traffic between the East and the Reich pass through the Government General. Here, in between the Reich and the Reich-Commissariats of the East stands a well organised administration, entirely in the hands of the Germans.

H0662-0054

Page 17

...For the administration of the Government General it is especially necessary , over and over again, to seriously bear in mind the proverb which says: don't kill the cow you want to milk. But the Reich, under the pressure of circumstances wants to milk as well as slaughter the cow called Government General.

Here now lies the difficult task, again and again to do the only thing possible, to somewhat maintain the order of things by appealing to common sense, through personal discussions, and by presenting a true picture of the existing situation. This would indeed be very simple, if the functions of the Reich were as clearly defined as those of the Government General. But you negotiate with one Reich-Office, and next day a second one appears with the same authority. And not only that; it is understandable, that in the fourth year of the war we do not have the same number of professional administrators in all the spheres of state-life at our disposal as we had at the beginning of the war.

H0662-0055

Frank's Diary 1942, conferences, entries of 18 June 1942

Police meeting in king's hall (Koenigssaal), Cracow castle, 18 June 1942.

Pp. 13-14

Oberregierungsrat Engler then reports on forestry. In general it functioned well in the Lublin district even though there were unfortunately still difficulties in regard to the availability of teams (horse). Despite the fact that there were still comparatively many horses in the district the state of health of the horses in general was bad because in many cases they suffered from underfeeding. In the district two stud farms were available for the breeding of horses.

In regard to the recruiting of Polish labor for the Reich fortunately resistance by the Polish population is no longer encountered. Many people have already come to the conclusion that Polish laborers are not doing badly by going into the Reich. However, it has been observed that Polish workers are not able to send any money to their relatives from the Reich and that in such cases the communities are too quickly ready to hand out relief. This question needs to be examined because too much of an increase of the relief burden to the communities is to be feared.

Pp. 20-21

Office-Chief Losacker then expresses himself in favor of relaxing the regulations for the building market and, if possible, asks to permit exceptions to the general building embargo in view of the urgency of some building projects.

The deportation of workers into the Reich in the Lemberg district also is satisfactory and, as a matter of fact, takes place without any coercive measures. During a recent visit in Lemberg Gauleiter Sauckel again asked for 100.000 workers for the Reich from the district Galicia. It will be very difficult to meet this request in view of the demands made on the district up to now.

H0662-0056

Frank's Diary, 1943 Vol.IX. P. 42, entries of 20 January 1943

Under Secretary of State (Staatssekretär) Dr. Boepple submits to the Governor General the draft of a letter to Reich Marshal Göring, in regard to regulating the delivery of the harvest to the Reich. According to this letter a conference is to be called on the very serious and menacing consequences to be expected in connection with the complete fulfilment of the delivery quota. The Governor General approves the draft.

H0662-0057

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. I, p. 96, entries of
3 February 1943

...in this connection the Governor General expresses his special appreciation of the achievements of the Stadthauptmann of Warsaw. Only a few Germans are employed in the city administration of Warsaw, but 45.000 Poles employed.....

H0662-0058

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.I,page 116,117,118, entries of 22 February 1943.

In addition, Under-Secretary of State Dr.Buehler reports that he gave a general summary of the present political situation in the Government General during the morning session. In particular, he called attention to the resettlement action (Umsiedlungsaktion) in the Lublin district i.e., in the district of Zamosc which obviously has not been finished yet. This action led to unrest in the entire territory and is still increasing. It appears that this measure has resulted in great economic harm, above all, in harm to the food economy. Aside from the fact that the newly settled families are dependent on food obtained on their ration cards now also means are requested in order to supply the farms with lifestock, tools, etc. Instead of getting something out of the territory the district Zamosc is in need of considerable subsidies.

The Governor General commissions Amtschef Engler to submit immediately a report on the resettlement action (Umsiedlungsaktion) and its economic consequences.

Page 118

.....The Governor General instructs Under-Secretary of State Buehler to draft a telegram to the Reich Commissioner for Consolidation of German Nationhood, Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler and to submit it to him immediately.....

H0662-0059

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
cont'd

Page 106

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. I, p. 122, 123-128, entries of 22 February 1943

Page 126

The Governor General instructs President Naumann to submit to him an official report. In addition, the matter has to be discussed in detail with Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler.

H0662-0060

Should it not be possible to come to a gratifying result during such negotiations, he, as the Governor General, would have to refuse taking the responsibility for ensuing events. Moreover, that goes also for other measures, as, for instance, the extraordinary police action (ausser-ordentliche Polizeiaktion), no matter whether it is a measure taken in agreement with Gauleiter Sauckel or a manpower action (Arbeitseinsatzaktion).

H0662-0061

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. I, p. 132-141, entries of 23 Feb.1943

Press-Conference in King's Hall (Koenigssaal) Cracow castle

(for participants see list)

The Governor General opens the conference by extending greetings to the participants and first gives the floor to Press Chief Gassner.

H0662-0062

He had bought the Chopin Museum in France which soon would be brought to Cracow. Publication of this in the Polish press would be very desirable. Appearances of outstanding Polish musicians should also be considered. Fueilletons and factual reports about Polish workers in Germany should more frequently than before appear in the Polish papers. Measures taken by the German authorities must be treated editorially in the Polish press. The Germans are living too much as foreign bodies in the Polish sphere. In the future those who understand the Polish language must be more active....

Chief editor Fenske pleads for better care of the Polish editors which is partly very insufficient. These people must be able to say with a good conscience that they are treated well under the German rule. . .

The Governor General sums up the result of the conference and declares that with the participation of the president of the main propaganda department and the press chief of the government all points will be comprised in a regulation to be given to all chief editors of the Polish papers. The directives for dealing with foreign national affairs in the press and cultural field will be compressed into this (regulation). The conciliatory spirit of the Reich serves as guide.

The effect of the new German attitude will not only show in the press results in regard to the press but also in regard to radio, in cultural arrangements, in the food and clothing sector, etc. All former regulations contradictory to this new policy will be declared null and void. . .

H0662-0063

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. I, Page 171 - 172, Entries of 16 March 1943

The Governor General then expresses his opinion on a number of questions:

. . . he would be willing to bestow the necessary authority on the new governor of the Lublin district, necessary in order to restore the authority of the administration in regard to certain tendencies of SS and Chief of Police (Polizeifuehrer) Globocnik. . . . .

H0662-0064

Frank's Diary 1943 Vol. I. Page 184-186. Entries of 26 March 1943.

Subject of the discussion is the present condition in the armament industry in the Government General.

.....The Governor General replies to these statements, that the administration of the Government General was having continuous negotiations about this subject. 200,000 tons of the cereal quota to be delivered to the Reich were stored in the Government General. The population of the Government General working for the interests of the Reich and their families could be sufficiently fed on this quantity. The unfriendly attitude of competent Reichauthorities against the Poles and acute food shortage caused by the events of the last winter was hampering the use for these purpose.

H0662-0065

Frank's Diary 1943 Vol.II.Page 264a and page 8
Entries of May 5, 1943

Page 264a

Secret

T r a n s c r i p t

of a meeting at the castle on May 4, 1943 with the Governor General presiding.

Present: Under-Secretary of state Dr.B u e h l e r
" " SS-General K r u e g e r
" " Dr. B o e p p l e
President Dr. Lo s a c k e r,
Commander of the uhiformed regular police, Lt.General of the police B e c k e r,
Regierungsdirektor (Higher administrative official) R o s e n d a h l with the commander of the uniformed regular police.

Subject of the discussion was the filling of the office of police directors in Radom and Warsaw effected by the Under-Secretary of State.for Security with the actual chiefs of the offices of Administration and Law with the chiefs of the SS and Police in Radom and Warsaw resp. In addition to this the experiment made by the Under-Secretary of State for Security was discussed. He tried to replace the offices for internal administration, which were with the "Kreishauptleuten" (district officials) by offices for police administration; already 50 police inspectors without any knowledge of the main division internal administration were on their way to the various districts

The Governor General expressed his regret about the methods applied by the Secretary for Security, which were not made in necessary spirit of comradeship. The Governor General stressed the fact, that no place would exist for a General State Administration in the Government General in case the experiment undertaken by the State Secretary and he asked to bear in mind, whether the beginning of such development would not necessitate the transfer of all responsibilities to the police for everything what is done in the Government General. As long as he would be charged with the leadership in the Government General, it would be impossible for him, to deviate from the fundamentals of law, which were set up as binding for the leadership in this area.

H0662-0066

Frank's Diary 1943 Vol. II Page 285,289,290,291
Entries of 12 May 1943

Page 285

Executive Meeting of the district administration Cracow.

The chiefs of the various departments of the district administration reported their sphere of work after words of welcome expressed by Governor Dr.Wendler.

The Governor General gives the following address at the end of the meeting:

Governor, Gentlemen:

Page 289

..... I shall not hesitate to take extreme measures at occasions, where lack of cooperation should occur or where tendencies should show up as in the Ostbahn (Eastern Railway). Furthermore it is necessary, that a clear cut government regulation should exist in a part of Greater Germany. That was our pride and it should remain the same way. You can depend, that I and the administration of the Government General shall do everything to support your authority. We are not a socalled " Nebenland" (country of minor importance), not a socalled government, but a real state, which has to fulfil its duty within the frame of Greater Germany under direct orders of the Fuehrer.....

.....The problem of the foreign people is for me of importance. It is interesting that all gentlemen agree that an overall planning for the feeding of the foreign nationalities should be worked out . We are in negotiations with the Reich about this question. I made it a condition, that the Reich should agree to us, introducing the socalled "Warthegau" ration scale for the Leistungspolen(Poles employed on essential work), that would mean about 80% of the ration scale in everything he receives. Such a regulation would contribute to the pacification and relief of the security conditions.

H0662-0067

I may state, that the representative of the Four Year Plan and the Food Reich Ministry promised, that an agreement could be reached on this basis. This regulation would become effective with the new harvest. But I hope that I shall receive some of the grain, which is in stock here in the amount of 180,000 tons until it can be distributed to the population. With this we should get along until the new harvest, and I want to stop with these 30,000 tons the continuous complaints of the armament industry. A real solid and effective basis for the feeding of the population of the Government General could take place once the harvest is in. Such a regulation is necessary, because the whole order in the country would break down otherwise.

H0662-0068

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS
cont'd.

Frank's Diary 1943 volume II page 319,334, 335, 336,338, entries of 26 May 1943.

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page 319

Work meeting in the conference room of the district building at RADOM.

page 334

8.Report of SS and police chief BOETTCHER about the security situation in the district of RADOM.

SS-Oberfuehrer BOETTCHER reports that up to March 1942 the number of attacks and the number of participants in these attacks did not cause any alarm. The participants in such attacks amounted to 10, in rare cases at the most to 15 bandits. They were native inhabitants who have been engaged in their customary trade for a long time. Attacks that showed a strong political trend were seldom observed.

Beginning with April 1942, the slowly increasing number of attacks in the shape of forced robberies changed the picture. However, it was often found later on that, contrary to the reports, they were only simple burglaries.

Up to April 1942 the number of attaks per month remained below 100, the number per month rose first to 105 in April, in July to 206, in November to 365, in February to 493, in March to 705, in April to 965, and in May 1943 more than 1000 will be reached.

During the last six months, I have not only noticed a rapid increase in the number of attacks, but also an ever increasing number of participants, better weapons and organisation as well as a regular pattern of action. The attacks were always directed upon German objects or those serving German interests, and there was the tendency to cause disturbances in the German administration, the German communication system, the German economy.

H0662-0069

There were also attacks upon small post-offices, railroad stations, tax collector offices, local administration offices (Gemeindeaemter), dairies, collecting stations for milk and eggs, properties of the real estate administration, sawmills etc., where often a large amount of money was stolen.

During the first three months of 1943, 14 Germans have been murdered, in April 36. The attack upon ANTONIENHOF did cost 17 lives. The number of Poles murdered for political reasons rose to 54 in April. Attacks by bandits took place: 22 in February, 39 in April, 83 in May, 102 attacks took place upon local administrative offices.

A regular pattern of action could clearly be noticed. This gave the following picture; the Polish national activity is insignificant; the whole terrorsistic activity is started by the communists. There is a centralised leadership from Warsaw and special functionaries with special training for terroristic fighting. In the different larger towns there are special staffs for providing arms. Just as we noticed that the provision of arms etc. is done by parachute, we also found that the general directives for terroristic activity comes from abroad. There exists an excellent communication system with all technical facilities and also a smooth working military leadership.

As far as the composition of the gangs in the district of RADOM is concerned, we noticed that they were not gangs which were constantly banding together day and night, because then it would be only a military task to destroy them. Apart from a small nucleus these gangs consist of men who joined the others only for hours or days, but who otherwise followed their occupations in the villages. Even the arms equipment and ammunition is hidden in the villages, which

H0662-0070

conclusion may be drawn from the fact that explosives often blew up in the houses of such villages. From all of this the great difficulty of fighting these gangs can be seen.

In 1942 the German police forces including the "Special Service" lost 20 men, during the first quarter of 1943 7, in April 4, in May 14. 16 members of the Polish police lost their lives in 1942, 14 during the first quarter of 1943, 6 in April, also 6 in May. The sub-leaders (Unterfuehrer) and men of the Polish police, with few exceptions, showed a surprising sense of duty, something which could not be said of the Polish police officers, who were mostly unreliable.

H0662-0071

Frank's Diary of 1943, Volume II, pages 319, 349, 350, 352, 353, entries of 26 May 1943.

Page 319

Work meeting in the conference room of the district building at R a d o m,

Page 344

At the end of the session the Governor General makes the following speech:

We have to keep in mind that the first problem to tackle is the feeding of the Polish population. But I want to tell you officially, no matter what may come, I shall introduce with the coming rationing period in the Government General, to the largest possible number of the population,

H0662-0072

those food rations which we can defend with respect to our position toward the Reich. Nothing and nobody will divert me from this goal....

H0662-0073

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2233-PS
cont'd

Frank's Diary of 1943, Volume II, page 435 A, Appendix page 3,4,5,6,7,11, Entries of 27 May 1943.

Page 435 A

Government General
District Lublin
The County Chief in
Pulawy

Pulawy, 27 May 1943

Governor General, Governor, Gentlemen!

I have been ordered by the district of Lublin to report on the political situation.

Page 3 Appendix

During the last few months a steady aggravation of the political situation can be observed. It has not been found out yet how far the Polish resistance movement, which works separately in several groups, but which apparently has uniform leadership, cooperates with the increasingly strong terror groups.

In the county district of Pulawy, in the month of May alone, 11 administrative offices have been attacked and mostly destroyed. Of a total of 26 village administrative offices up to now, 22 have been totally or partially destroyed. Several offices that started to work again after the destruction and which had laboriously created new records, were attacked again. Three communities have been attacked and destroyed three times in all: In other counties of the district, the number of attacks upon community offices increased steadily. In the county of Lublin (Rural) about 50% of the administrative offices have been destroyed. It is similar in the counties Krasnik, Radzyn, Krasnystaw, and Biala, Podlaska. During these attacks mayors, village officials, V-men, employees of the employment offices, cattle registrars etc. were killed, and lately in many cases village officials were attacked, their lists destroyed and their tax money taken. The collecting of taxes is done by the village officials who collect the taxes of the village community and transmit them to the larger communities.....

H0662-0074

It has been found, that in the territory of the county district of Pulawy about 4 terror groups are active which work within the county under centralized leadership. Similar conditions probably exist in the other counties of the district. The terror groups use various political illegal Polish organizations for carrying out their acts of sabotage. Besides the Polish resistance movement, the most important political fighting groups are the communistic Polish Worker's Party and the Polish Peasant Party, which, while not so radical in its political views, has nevertheless, put itself under the leadership of the terror groups. The terror groups themselves consist of about 15-30 leaders, escaped Soviet prisoners of war, Soviet leaders dropped by parachutes, Jews and Poles who hold radical views.

The activity of the terror groups and those Polish fighting groups led by them is not directed solely upon the killing of mayors, village officials, V-men etc., and the destruction of administrative offices, dairies, saw mills, post offices, branch employment offices, but especially upon the seizure of arms and amunition. During the last two weeks in the county district of Pulawy alone, the bandits managed to get into their hands from the Germans alone arms for a whole company.

The German leadership in this territory is in danger to get lost completely, unless strong measures are taken within the shortest period to re-establish the completely sunken German authority. We are facing insurrection. In the name of the county chiefs, I ask you, Governor General, to take the necessary steps.

H0662-0075

Frank's Diary 1943 Vol.III Page 449-450
Entries of 1. June 1943

Economics Meeting in the large conference room at the government building:

Concluding words of the Governor General:

....I do not close today's session - as it was to be expected, I only adjourn it. I shall probably call you in about 4 - 6 weeks and I shall address you then. A mandate will be completed by then, which Mr.Staatssekretaer, I am announcing to you herewith:

I am herewith setting up a committee under my chairmanship for the purpose of maintaining the Non-German working population of the Government General. This committee shall have the duty to submit, within five weeks from to-day, a completely detailed plan, which is absolutely going to be carried out, on the basis of which the maintenance of the working population of Non-German Nationality will be secured by an act of the government. I am personnally taking over the chairmanship of this committee and I appoint as its members you, Mr.Staatssekretaer, President Dr.Emmerich, General Schindler, Generaldirektor Hoffmann, Dr.Weber, Dr. Burghardt, Dr.Hartung, Dr.Foehl and Party Member Bodo Stahr.

I shall personnally participate in the consultations of this committee and I shall hear the competent presidents of the Government with respect to the individual questions.

H0662-0076

Frank's Diary Vol. III Page 492, 493, 494, 495 Entries of 18 June, 1943

Executive Meeting of the District Administration in the large conference room of the Palace Bruehl.

Governor Dr. Fischer extends a welcome of the District Warsaw in the name of the district administration to the Governor General and to the members of his cabinet on the occasion of this year's visit of the Government . . .

The seriousness of the conditions of security were known to the administration through the visits in Rador and Lublin. Warsaw is no exception. For a long time he had reported about all occurences, which pointed to a deterioration of security conditions, and had opposed attempts of minimizing the situation it was explained to the government in a report of 24 May how these conditions originated, what the present situation is and what measures absolutely will have to be taken in order to restore security and order.

During the time of January 1 to May 31, 1885 attacks were reported; probably the real number was considerably higher. 178 persons were killed in the district of Warsaw by acts of sabotage, among them 86 Germans; 247 persons, among them 80 Germans were seriously injured. The claims for subsidy of the survivors have been taken care of satisfactorily.

The goal of the partisans obviously was to paralyze the work of the German administration. Especially the men of the German manpower commission and of the Kreishauptmannschaften (district administrations) were in dire peril. For this reason leading persons of the German administration are continously being murdered. Further more the attacks were directed against Polish administrators of lower level, especially in the municipal administration. E.g. in the building of the district administration Minsk the most important documents of all municipalities were destroyed by arson, to give an example.

H0662-0077

No less than 15 out of 16 municipal administrations were completely destroyed in this district.

The attacks were also directed against the management of food economy, especially against dairies. 22 dairies in the various districts were attacked during one single night obviously after a common plan of sabotage.

At present, the German administration was no longer masters the situation. It is impossible, to execute the external duties of the districts in the former way. This will be of terrible consequence later on with regard to securing the quotas. The battle of production of 1943 will be in extreme danger, unless we succeed in becoming master of the situation within the following weeks.

Everything possible was done by the district: The German Police and Military Police including the SD showed extreme readiness for action. However, their manpower was so depleted, that it was absolutely impossible to achieve a thorough pacification with the police forces at our disposal . . .

Page 495

. . . . A large operation in the individual districts did not show any success, because the partisans retired at once into the neighbouring districts. An effective protection could only be given, if a police formation existed in every district, continously for disposal for fighting the partisans. 2 battalions arrived, till now, from a motorized police regiment and there is hope, that positive results will be achieved with these new forces.

H0662-0078

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS
cont'd

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.III Page 528,547 - 548
Entries of June 19,1943

Econmmics Meeting in the castle Belvedere.

Page 547

The Governor General recapitulates the result of the negotiations and states:

1.) all participants of the meeting are of the opinion that providing the native population with foodstuff is the first condition of effective operation of the economy.

2.) As far as details are concerned, which have to be watched with regard to the basis of the nutrition, mutual agreements have to be concluded.

3.) A planned total regulation of all measures is to be attempted in connection with the change in the nutrition of the Polish population to be effected on September 1, 1943. A special session with representatives of the Reich Commissioner for German Folkdom shall be called with regard to the question of real estate.

4.) A certain clarification regarding the question of moving industries from the Reich to the Government General has to be brought about .

H0662-0079

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. III. pages 549, 556, 557, entries of 19 June 1943

Gala Meeting of the NSDAP at House "Roma".

Greeted by lively applause, the leader in the administrative district, Governor General Dr. Frank begins to speak:

Page 556

...As of the 1st of September the living conditions of the population of foreign nationality will undergo a basic improvement, such as is necessary. We will introduce the rates, that are already adopted for foreigners in other parts of the Reich, amounting to 80% of the rates for Germans within Germany. (lively applause)

Thus we will again show, in one important point, that the new order in Europe, planned by Adolf Hitler will be carried out also in this territory.

(lively applause)

.... In spite of this wewill find a place for a well-founded existence even under its own laws, for the Polish race. We do not want to deprive the Poles of their language nor of their culture or their church nor anything else. All we have in mind is to keep them from misfortune, into which they have been stumbling over again, by founding their own state. Under the protection of the greater German Reich, the Polish people will be able to peacefully plow their field and pursue their work. We don't want to germanize. We have no such ridiculous plans.....

H0662-0080

Frank's Diary 1943, Volume III page 583-585 entries of 21 June 1943.

The Governor General receives a delegation of the Polish-Welfare-Committee of the Galician district.

The speaker of the delegation, Dr. Tesznar addresses the Governor General in the following words:....

The Governor General replies the following:

After examining all possibilities, I have now ordered, that as of 1 September of this year, also the Polish population of this territory shall be granted a generous regulation principally of the food situation. As of 1 September of this year, we will introduce for the population of this territory such quotas, as are called Warthegau quotas. This will be a magnanimous measure attempted by the authorities in this district, which of course presupposes the complete order on the part of the population and which will solve the most burning problem, that is, the food problem to a large decree.

H0662-0081

I want to make a statement on this occasion. From the seriousness of the words, you can judge, what I have in mind: The men of my Government including myself are completely aware of the needs of the Polish population in this district. We are not here, to exterminate or annihilate them, nor to torment a people, which has already suffered a hard fate. I hope that we come to satisfactory terms in all matters, that sometimes keep us apart. I personally have nothing against the Poles.

H0662-0082

Frank's Diary 1943, volume IV, entries of 9 July 1943.

Pages 669-675

In the presence of Undersecretary Dr. Boepple, President Dr. Losacker and the chief of the Press Gassner, the Governor General receives the President of the Department of Health Dr. Teitge and 50 physicians of the Cracow district including a number of Wehrmacht physicians, who on the occassion of a medical conference were present in Cracow.

Page 670

The Governor General commences to speak:

H0662-0083

Page 672

This first, - let us simply state so, - even though we do not use the expression Ministry of Health, is something completely new. This Office for the maintainance of Health will have to deal with important problems. There is among the physicians in this territory a complete lack of understanding of the problems involving the training of young physicians of foreign nationality. Within this territory and the small framework of personalities, who carry great responsibilities, we cannot and will not carry out measures which deal with forcible Germanisation and perpetuation of Germandom. My task in this couhtry, in which hardly more than 1 1/2% of the total population are German nationals, consists in raising the ability of the people to work, for the good of an ultimate victory of our nation. This leads to the tremendous difficulties, with which the tasks of political leadership are connected. It is evident that it becomes necessary to treat the population in an increasingly considerate manner to assure their capability to work. For, in the ultimate achievement of our victory every European regardless of nationality becomes important. It is very simple to, let us say, exterminate a people or to decrease its standards of living to a degree, where it will die out

H0662-0084

There are examples in history, which show that such an annihilation is possible over periods of decades and centuries. One such example is the hard and cruel annihilation of the Indi population of South-America after its occupation by Spaniards. But it would be to our disadvantage, if we were to carry out the same procedure with the Polish population. When one looks at the eastern railroad installations and considers, that over 3/5 of the entire traffie between Germany and the east run over the network. of the eastern raiload and if one further faces the fact, that of the 148.000 officials and employees of the eastern railroad, only 9000 are Germans and more than 130.000 are Poles, it becomes evident what importance this message concerning a considerate treatment of the population of foreign nationality in this district will attain in this precise moment of war. The securing of sufficient food for the population is but one item that belongs under the heading of considerate treatment. I have not given way and I am determined to carry out my intentions. Beginning 1 September of this year a distribution of food, which will cover the needs of the population of foreign nationality to a fair extent will be established. Preliminary measures are being worked on day and night. Beginning 1 September I will make certain that the population is assured of a certain standard of living, necessary. for its proper maintainance. In this way we avert many dangers which loom ahead of us today. I may only remind of the terrible picture, which tuberculosis presents in this country.

H0662-0085

In connection with the considerate treatment of this population of foreign nationality in the sense of our interest, the question of the training of young physicians of foreign nationality is of course of the greatest importance. In tending to the needs of the physicians of foreign nationality I will do everything in the German interest to further the needs of this body. It is not entirely ill advised, when in this connection I ascertain, that the Polish and Ukrainian physicians in the service of general maintainance of health in this district have to a large degree not only not unwillingly, but sometimes very actively and deserving cooperated in this common task.

H0662-0086

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. IV Entries of 23 July 1943

Page 766 - 772

Page 766

The Governor General receives the director of the Polish Central Committee Count Ronkier and the deputy director Seyfried in the presence of Governors Dr. Losacker and Dr. Wendler, Landesoberverwaltungsrat Weyrauch and Deputy Director of Department "Population and Welfare" Tuerk.

The Governor General states at the beginning that he had heard of the serious events in the districts of Lublin and Galicia and expresses the hope that it would be the last time that difficulties arose. This state of war must be stopped: for this purpose he has sent Governor Dr. Wendler, a very sensible man, to the district of Lublin.

Count Ronikier then hands in the following note:

The pacification in its present state of progress in part of the territory of the Government General (district of Lublin), connected with a resettlement operation - although authorative sources stated a few months ago that the resettlement action is concluded - forces the Polish Central Committee, because of the large masses of new welfare cases thus produced, to submit the following point, the complete fulfilment of which is absolutely essential for the accomplishment of the statutory tasks:

H0662-0087

1. Cessation of the operation in its present form along with suspension of the resettlement action.

2. Transfer to the Polish Central Committee and its welfare offices of the entire welfare work for the persons effected by administrative measures, i.e. especially in round-up camps, transient and other camps, and particularly the welfare for the children concerned.

3. Granting full liberty of movement to the welfare officers of the Polish Central Committee entrusted with this task, and their staff, lending of all possible assistance to them by the authorities; and allotment by the government of the necessary financial and physical means to all persons effected by the action.

Graf Ronikier points to the difficult work of the Polish Central Committee. The new measures in the district Lublin produces such a large number of people in need of help that they have to ask the Governor General's assistance.

The Governor General states his willingness to help. The time has come to depart from the present strict course. He wants to say for himself and his government that for years he had worked for a change of this course. But this is extremely difficult the opinion being prevalent in the Reich that the Poles are deadly enemies of Germany. They refer to the experience of the German group in the former Poland.

H0662-0088

The German administration of the Government General has now thoroughly studied the Polish people and got it to know. It wishes now to have a new experiment. In his today's address at the founding of the Association for Culture in the Government General he has already called it a duty of the Germans to protect the culture of the Poles. It is well known that there are militant persons; the SS- and police leader Globocnik in the district of Lublin has shown himself to be such a person. He has been recalled and a very quiet man has taken his place. He has also asked the new Governor Dr. Wendler to ease the difficult conditions in Lublin and to find out what can be changed and improved. He asked Governor Dr. Wendler to receive the members of the Polish Welfare commission on the spot and to discuss this matter with them.

.....

In spite of all that the German administration is planning an important step; he had succeeded in his demand that as from 1 September 1943 the food rations for the Polish people will be put on a sufficient level. From that date on no working man or woman will have to be hungry any more in the Government General.

H0662-0089

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
cont'd

The Governor General then speaks of his efforts for the Polish people, which went so far that the German administration of the Government General was called too pro-Polish. He points to the great sufferings of all people of Europe and here especially of those of the German people; the Polish people therefore are not alone.

H0662-0090

Count Ronikier admits that the treatment has considerably improved lately and that only seldom complaints are brought before him.

The Governor General further states that he, as German and old National Socialist has done a great deal in the Reich for the Polish interests. It has cost him two years of fighting to have the decree of 15 July passed.

H0662-0091

He interprets his task as an European. In fairness he has to recognize the work of the hundred thousands of Polish people. He is confident that he will be able to continue his course and he does not believe that the activity of the resistance movement will increase. In the course of the years they would have to achieve a reasonable mutual relationship. He is prepared to meet the Poles step by step, as a German, however, he must be able to bear the responsibility for this and he must be satisfied that this development does not work against his fatherland, against the struggling German Reich. He also intends to open a Polish theatre in Cracow after the introduction of the new ration-scales.

At the suggestion of Governor Dr. Losacker and proposal of Landesoberverwaltungsrates Weyrauch the Governor General places the sum of 2 millions Zloty at the disposal of the Polish Central Committee. The authority for its disposition is given to Count Ronokier in agreement with the governors Dr. Losacker and Dr. Wendler. As a further step of the German administration he announces a change of the German course. The first measure is the introduction of the new ration scales as of 1 September.- He is convinced that it will bring a great relief. It may be possible to facilitate the work of the Polish Central Committee through additional food deliveries for its camps. As an outward expression of this new pacification a large harvest thanksgiving celebration will take place on the castle with Polish peasants. In spite of the enormous difficulties of a psychological nature the German administration will do everything in its power to strengthen the mutual confidence.

Frank's Diary, Vol.IV, entries of 2.August 1943

age 778. 779. 780
page 778

The Governor General, in presence of Under-Secretary Dr. Boepple receives, SS Obergruppenführer von dem Bach who as special plenipotentiary of the Reichsführer SS Himmler discusses with the Governor General the results of the security and resettlement operations in the Government General The Governor General expresses his enormous disappointment about the results of the security measures up to now. He points out that the resettlement situation in the district of Lublin resembles a catastrophe and emphasizes that it is entirely impossible to continue the present methods. He demands an immediate end to these conditions.

SS Obergruppenführer von dem Bach, agreeing with the opinion of the Governor General that all these security actions did not work out right, promised redress to the largest extent and transmits the expresseddesire of the Reichsführer SS Himmler that these questions be cleared up in personal discussions and in complete agreement between the Government General and the police and security authorities..

Afterwards a discussion of the fundamental questions takes place to which Governor Dr. Losacker and Ministerialrat Dr. Weh, as well as General Becker and SS Oberführer Bierkamp are called in.

Based on individual reports of the chiefs of the districts effected by the operations, Dr. Losacker demonstrates the most negative experiences, which he has heard from these territories.

The Governor General summarizes the results of the inextensive discussion as follows:

1. Police actions on a grand scale shall in future not be carried out in the Government General, neither under the heading of combatting against bandits nor under the heading of resettlement.

2. A very close-netted distribution of small police stations in the delivery villages is the only system of a security guarantee which proved itself, so far, especially with regard to the important question of the harvest.

3. General Becker states that, as soon as the large scale operation in the district of Galicia will be concluded, which was caused by the invasion of the so called Kolback Band, which is under military leadership, this distribution will also be carried out to the largest extent in the districts of Galicia and Lublin. In the districts of Cracow, Warsaw and Radom it is already being fully organized.

4. The matter Lublin shall be brought to an end as soon as possible. The Governor General emphasizes that he believes it opportune that the SS and Police Chief Globocnik yield his position immediately to his seccessor so that in this respect a clarification of the police command situation takes place in the district of Lublin.

The Governor General requests SS Obergruppenfuehrer von dem Bach to discuss once more on the same afternoon the results of the conversation in detail with the gentlemen involved. SS Obergruppenfuehrer von dem Bach declares himself willing to do so.

H0662-0093

H0662-0094

Frank's Diary 1943 Vol.IV, Entry of 3 August 1943

Page 791, 792, 801

Page 791

Economics convention in the large meeting hall of the government building.

Page 792.

At the end of the meeting the Governor General takes the floor with the following address:

Page 801

. . . In connection herewith the necessity must be considered of everybody representing the authority of the government of this territory. The personal discussion which I had yesterday with Mr von dem Bach-Zalewski, the special plenipotentiary of the Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler, will result in an immediate revoking of this measure. Everything that can be done, will be done, especially with the support of the newly appointed SS and Police leader in the district of Lublin who will now immediately enter into this difficult inheritage.

H0662-0095

Frank's Diary 1943 Vol.IV, Entry of 3 August 1943

Page 791, 792, 803

Page 791

Economics convention in the large meeting hall of the government building.

Page 792

At the end of the meeting the Governor General takes the floor with the following address:

Page 803

. . . .We also have to see that the fair treatment of the loyal, decent population in our territory, now working under starvation conditions, without which we would be economically and politically lost at any moment, leads to it, that the Poles also consider the coming European leadership of the Greater Germany as a goal worth striving for. This requires that this population, with regard to public health, food and clothing, but also in certain aspects of their national culture, find the protection which can be reconciled with the German interest. Furthermore everything has to be done for the safeguarding of the states organization of this small country with regard to law and currency. . . .

H0662-0096

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. V Entry of 13 September 1943

Page 915 and 917

Conference with Under-Secretary Dr. Buehler, Under-Secretary Dr. Boepple, President Dr. Losacker and Ministerialrat Dr. Weh.

Page 917

. . . . In reply to a question of the Governor General President Dr. Losacker states that the relationship with the police will have to suffer new trials. He had a long conversation with Lieutenant General of the Police Dr. Kaltenbrunner and gained the impression that the police, especially the security police and perhaps also the Reichsfudhrer SS regret to have made concessions. It looks as if they want to get away again from the decree of 8 July and perhaps not only with regard to the question of security but because the decree, if interpreted illegally, would result in a complete change of the police powers and of the position of the police as a whole.
The Governor General once more explains his attitude towards the police and emphasizes that he will not deviate from the standpoint he has taken up till now.

H0662-0097

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.V, Entry of 15 September 1943

Pages 931-935

The Governor General receives in the presence of Undersecretary Dr. Buehler the presiding judges of the Government General in the Koenigssaal, who appeared under the leadership of the president of the Main Department Justice, Ministerial Council Wille.

After the leading men of justice of the Government General have been introduced by Ministerial Council Wille the Governor General makes the following address:

President Wille, Gentlemen!

You can imagine, that I am especially rejoicing about your visit at the castle being one from your ranks. I am glad to express my thanks and recognition to you, President Wille, for the fact, that you already started justice in the Government General working; that you built it up in a dignified and - I almost would like to state - that you carried through victoriously the issue of the law....

I don't want to express before you my perception about the philosophy of law of the Nationalsocialism; you know how I am standing and you know also which continuous risks I personally had to take. I founded the Association of Nazi Lawyers (Nationalsozialistischer Rechtswahrerbund) and the academy for German law, in Munich I built the house of the German law and I tried in literary publications from the first day of the movement to bring to realization the Nazi ideal of law, as put down in point 19 of the party program. Primarily I want and this is not only my wish, but to a certain degree an official order, - that the male and female fellow Germans

H0662-0098

in the Government General have the absolute feeling, that independent judges without being under any pressure by any state or other agency will judge on the basis of the old Germanic ideal of law, according to which nobody can be sentenced, unless he is heard and he is granted proper defence and an impartial and objective presentation of his ideology of law with regard to a concrete case..

. . . I can state for myself and the administrative offices of the government, that we are refraining from any interference with the judicial acts of our independent judges.

Page 934

, . . Force is always despotic, but the law is growing from the eternal sources of our feeling as a national community. But I myself, who was appointed by the Fuehrer as president of International Chamber of Lawyers, know, that the Fuehrer is going to concede to a great extent to this ideal of right after this war is over. With respect to this first difficulty, I can tell you only that I don't wish, that any state authority interferes with your judicial interests . . .

Page 934

. . . I have to state, that our principle of executing as far as possible foreign affairs of law, by foreign national authorities under our supervision, was correct.

Our line lies just in the point of intersection of these zones. I would like to convey my acknowledgement to the foreign justice officials, which are supervised and controlled by you and want to state that they satisfied the striving for law by the foreign population often under the most difficult conditions to such a degree, that the German leadership of this area cannot object to it, but will leave them undisturbed in this certain frame of independence.

H0662-0099

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.V. Entry of 21 September 1943.

Page 962 - 963

Conference with Under-Secretary Dr. Muehlmann and Referent von Palézieux in the presence of Under-Secretary Dr. Boepple.
Subject of the conference is the question, in which way and on which place the art treasures of the Government General should be stored.

The Governor General stresses the fact, that

H0662-0100

he was only concerned about the art treasures of the Government General. The art treasures of the Government General were the state property of the Government General. They were confiscated by the state and are being stored here for purposes, which cannot be ascertained during the war. If a few art treasures still were outside of the Government General, then an index should be made, in which these facts are mentioned.

H0662-0101

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.V, Entries of 19 October 1943

Page 1036

SS Oberfuehrer Bierkamp states that one must speak of a mobilization of the forces of the resistance movement on the basis of the development of the security situation in the past weeks. According to reports received, the national forces in the entire Government General are 97 per cent mobilized. Recently the SD confiscated a big depot with quantities of ammunition, another depot in Warsaw in which 90 flame throwers alone were hidden. Recently active interests supplied the resistance movement with large quantities of arms and ammunition. The security police (Sicherheitspolizei) ascertained that Polish firms have made big shipments to all parts of the country from hidden arms depots.

H0662-0102

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.V, Entries of 23 October 1943

Pp. 1070, 1071, 1084

Opening of the winter term of the Academy for Administration (Verwaltungsakademie) in the new university with the distribution of War Service Cross I. and II. Class (Kriegsverdienstkreuze I. und II. Klasse) by the Governor General.

P. 1071

Then the Governor General delivers the following address on "the fuehrer principle in the administration"

P. 1084.

. . . Leadership in the administration means to continue to carry the responsibility of the decision on the methods of state action in regard to particular cases. This method depends directly on the direction taken by the development of the will of the state in the secondary country (Nebenland): as far as possible careful treatment of the foreign folkdom by eliminating any arbitrary force in order to secure health, good moral and love to work of the population in the interest of the European fight for freedom. Above all the foreign population of this territory should have this feeling even though it is confronted by many difficulties caused by the war, - but what difficulties did not the German people endure for the freedom of Europe with its sacrifices in blood and values? - The people shall have the feeling that constantly increasing just treatment by the administration of this territory is given to it.

H0662-0103

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol. V, Entries of 23 October 1943

Pp. 1095, 1097, 1098, 1101, 1104, 1105

Press reception in the hall of the Castle.

The Governor General then delivers the following address:

H0662-0104

In my first speech which I delivered before the members of the Academy for Administration I stressed the point as I always do when talking on theoretical questions of administration that the foreign nationals who work for us must be treated with care. The government will keep to this road. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen that you have been assisting me so greatly in carrying out this task. It was your assistance which helped to stick to the political line which I have been taking and which - as I my safely say - has been fully recognized...

Over and over again I am delighted with the care taken with the press publications of the Poles and the Ukrainians. At this point I would like to mention the work of the editorial staffs in this field with special recognition. You, gentlemen, who are carrying out this work, you may be sure that it is one of the most difficult chapters in the German press policy which have to be mastered in this war....

I am an old advocate of personal freedom, especially of freedom for those who do productive work with their brains. I would like to see you, the newspaper men and the newspaper women, happy in the Government General and I want you to feel that you are entrusted with your own sphere of responsibility in which you have to take your own decisions and by which you should feel secure in your own position. However, with this sphere of your own, your responsibility increases too. I should like to see a free creative force in the press again and again.

H0662-0105

Frank's Diary 1943, vol. V, entries of 27 October 1943

Pp. 1156, 1157

Trip of the Governor General to the state library for the inaugural ceremony of the Chopin Museum. Feast (Richtfest) for the newly erected Chancellory (Kanzleineubau) for all building workers and for the non-Germans, employed at the castle.

After a few words of welcome by building director (Baudirektor) Hallbauer of the technical central office (Technisches Zentralamt) the Governor General addressed those present as follows:

Page 1157

...Today I have inaugurated the Chopin Museum in Cracow. Under the most difficult circumstances we have saved and brought to Cracow the most valuable remembrance pieces of the greatest Polish musician. I only wanted to say this in order to show you that I want to make a personal effort to put things in order in this country as far as possible.

H0662-0106

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
cont'd.

Frank's Diary of 1943, volume VI, page 1204,
Entries of 8 November 1943

Conference with Undersecretary Dr. Buehler and Dr. Boepple about current official matters. The Governor General informs herewith that the recall of the present Undersecretary for Security Krueger will be effective beginning November 10, 1943. It should be pointed out to his successor from the beginning that administrative unity should be practised in the Government General, a dividing in two of the executive power will no longer be tolerated. In the future he will receive the Undersecretary of Security only in the presence of the government chief of the Government General. The authority of Undersecretary Dr. Buehler as head of the government must be clearly stressed .....

H0662-0107

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS
cont'd.

Frank's Diary of 1943, Volume VI, Entries of
18 November 1943, page 1241, Appendix page 8-9

S e c r e t !

Speech of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Reichsminister of the Interior HIMMLER on 18 November 1943 in the government building:

Page 8-9 (Appendix)

..... I come now to this territory. If the difficulties in the old Reich were already especially great in many spots, caused by the economic rearmament of the Four Year Plan, by the enormous pace which we had to set, by the invasions, by the incorporation of large portions of land and by the war, they were to a larger degree more difficult in the Government General. All of you know it very well. 16 millions of foreigners and about 200 000 Germans live here, when we add to this the members of the police and Wehrmacht, perhaps 300 000. These 16 million foreigners, who were augmented in the past by a large number of Jews, but who have now emigrated or have been brought to the East, consist largely of Poles and to a lesser degree of Ukrainians.....

H0662-0108

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS
cont'd.

Frank's Diary 1943, Volume VI, Entries of 14 December 1943, page 1332, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341

At the end of a training course in the Schulungsburg of the work sphere for officers of the Luftwaffe, the Governor General speaks as follows:

.....

Page 1338

In November 1939 the question was asked of us how to bring some kind of order into this territory which we found at that time and which the Fuehrer had entrusted to us. The answer to this question was very simple, as the Fuehrer said at the time: See that you can make something out of this territory which is enduring and suitable. .....Therefore, all should be done to keep the population quiet, peaceful and in order. Nothing should be done which unnecessarily creates unrest among the population. I mention here only one example: It would be wrong, if in this territory we try to create large German settlements among this foreign peasant nation during the war. This attempt of mostly forced colonizing will first lead to tremendous unrest among the native peasant population. This in turn, with respect to performance will bring about a tremendous loss in the harvest results and a falling off of the spring plowing and planting as well as other disadvantages. It would also be wrong to take from the population by force the church or every possibility of leading a simple cultural life. It would also be wrong to say: The population of this new territory should starve, if only our homeland

H0662-0109

has something to eat. That is wrong as long as we ask production from the population of this territory. You know, that the Eastern Railroad alone, which as property of the state is the Government General's own undertaking, has 160 000 employees and and officials, and has been completely integrated into the administrative set-up of the Government General. Of this number 145 000 are Poles and 9 000 are Germans. If these people become restless today, no train would run in the Government General. In case of martial law, a few trains at most could be operated by the 9 000 Germans. I don't have to point out to you what that would mean to the Eastern front. . .

Page 1340

By necessity we have to come to a considerate treatment of these territories and their population. To my own pleasure and that of all of our colleagues, I have found that this point of view has prevailed, and that all that was formerly said against the alleged friendship with the Poles or against the softness of this kind of view, has shrunk into nothing before the facts. . . .

H0662-0110

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

cont'd

Franks Diary 1943, Vol. VI, Entry of December 17, 1943.

Page 1366

The Governor General receives the members of the newly formed Polish Main Committee.

The President of the Polish Main Committee Tszornicki first makes the following declaration in the name of the Polish Main Committee:.....

The Governor General replies:

H0662-0111

The Governor General addresses the members of the Polish Main Committee with impressive words and requests, that they should pay the greatest attention to the words of the Undersecretary for Security. The German authorities would like to help the Polish population; they were not in the country to harm the Poles. But it would under no circumstances be tolerated that Germans would be murdered any-longer. No hostages were shot in connection with new measures but only people, who were tried and found without any doubt to be members of the resistance movement. If the members of the Main Committee had any possibility to advise the government of the Government General as to how the prosecution of assassins could be made more effective, they should let the competent authorities know.

H0662-0112

Due to the fact, that the number of murders was somewhat decreasing in connection with the last executive measures, he would appreciate, if the Polish Main Committee could be of still greater help in his endeavours.

The Governor General emphasizes, that an earnest attempt is being undertaken at a critical time to establish an understanding with the Polish population. The German leadership of the Government General has now as before the greatest interest to bring about a pacification of the Polish population.

H0662-0113

Frank's Diary 1943, Vol.VI, Entry of December 18, 1943

Page 1389

The Governor General receives in the Royal Hall of the Castle in presence of Under-Secretaries of State Buehler and Boepple and the Oberregierungsrat Eckhart the President of the Main Division Finances Dr. Sankowski and the section chiefs of this Main Divisim

Page 1392

The Governor General makes the following address:

Page 1395

. . . At the end of this year I may safely say that the methods I employed in heading this country politically were successful and rightly so; I don't think there is anybody in the Reich to-day who does not recognize that the only way of utilizing this area in the interest of the Reich with proper care consists in rebuilding it in a common effort with the foreign population treating them,as our experience taught us to treat them.

I am determined to keep to this road firmly.

. . .The majority of the population of foreign nationality is absolutely dependable and loyal. I would like to mention them and all they have done in this hour. You, gentlemen, could not possible maintain the structure of administration without the foreign nationals.

Therefore I believe, Mr. President, that you can be proud of what you and your men achieved. I shall see in the future, as I did before, that such an abstract state (abstrakter Staat!) as this one, which is solely founded upon a yearlong tradition, that such an abstract and

H0662-0114

purely rational state should have a clear and clean financial administration. Without it we would perish. But you may depend on it, that also in the future, I shall be at the helm. If we want to keep the leadership of this area, then we must have clean hands. The state must be a shining example by its integrety by the faithfulness and unselfish loyalty of its officials and the people, who live in this area . . . .

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
cont'd

We, Dr. KARL NEUMANN, Br. Exp. F. Permit Nr. 112293, H.J. HARRISON, Br. Exp. F. Permit Nr. 110609, and Dr. H.v.V. VEITH, AGO Nr. D 150649, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr. 2233-PS.

11 April 1946

Dr. KARL NEUMANN, Br. Exp. F. Permit Nr. 112293	H.J. HARRISON Br. Exp. F. Permit Nr. D. 110609	Dr. H.v.V.VEITH AGO No. D 150649